

SUB

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did fore'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now spurs the hated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Decey of Piety.*
I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feverish style. *Keats.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Porter's Logic.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

SUBJECTIO. *n. f.* [from *subiectus*.] *Latin.*

1. The act of subduing.
After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [In Grammar.] The state of being under government.
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found one unagement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subiectus*.] Relating not to the object but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRESSIO. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ingressus*, *Latin.*] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joindre*, *French*; *subjungo*, *Latin.*] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South's Sermons.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subiunctus*, *Latin.*] Sudden; hasty.

TO SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *jugare*, *Fr.* *subjugare*, *Latin.*] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fair virgin that hast warm'd the breast,
Whose lov'd reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Hooker.*

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugare*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, *Latin.*] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subiunctus*, *Latin*; *subjunctus*, *Fr.*] Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLATARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *latere*, *Latin.*] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [from *sublatio*, *Latin.*] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevo*, *Latin.*] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimis*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac. *Boyle.*

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

SUB

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimite* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimite*, and with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Optics.*

TO SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decey of Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decey of Piety.*

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*, *Fr.* from *sublimare*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimations*; for the substances which are to be *sublimed* being solid are incapable of rarefaction, and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quina.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Devin.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *Scud.*

SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, *Latin.*]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*

Settle on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly stained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in style, thy work in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in flatation flood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Newton.*

SUBLIME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty style. The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Adams.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, *Fr.* from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Dante.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd* *Milton.*
To vital spirits aspire.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublim'd* intellectual is dangerously influential. *Locke.*

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Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by flow degrees, and so be *sublim'd* into a pure genius which is capable of distinguishing between the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Duffessay.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newt. Opt.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loosely; grandly.

It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLIMITY. *n. f.* [from *sublimis*, *Latin*; *sublimitas*, *Lat.*]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought to account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *a. f.* [from *sublingualis*, *French*; *sub* and *lingua*, *Lat.*]

Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey on Consumption.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*, *Latin*.] Under the sea.

1. Submerged; lying beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublary* lovers, love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

2. Submerged; lying beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Half way up hill this vast *sublary* vault,
Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discoveries make us all confess
That *sublary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things, *sublary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Duffessay.*

Could had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublary* ladies. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the fight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Roy on the Creation.*

TO SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [from *submergere*, *Fr.* *submerge*, *Lat.*] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerged* and made
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SUBMERSION. *n. f.* [from *submergere*, *Fr.* from *submergere*, *Latin.*]

The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submergence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

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letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he share with him. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet wit *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bow'd low. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adorati n at his feet I fell
Submiss he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMISSIO. *n. f.* [from *submissus*, *Latin*.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submissio, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submissio* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that *submissio* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Shakespeare.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submissio*, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; rest; nation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect *submissio* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submissus</*